

WHOLE NO. 466

**FEMALE PHYSICIANS.**—The Massachusetts Legislature, at its last session, appropriated funds to the New England Female Medical College, located in Boston, to pay the tuition of forty students annually for five years.



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Yes, had he given our pretended anti-slavery reformers a touch about fusion and voting, for Whigs and Democrats, and talking about voting for God-fearing men, &c. What a monstrous idea! A God-fearing Democrat, a God-fearing Whig!—yes, had the speaker pointed out their inconsistency, I think it would have told well on community. He did contrast true Democracy with the bogus Democracy of the present day, to good effect, causing uneasiness in some of that party, their deeds being as black that the reflection of light on them created more heat than they could well endure.

We have two or three clergymen of the Sacerdotal domination in this section, that have become convinced lately of the wickedness of voting, and are trying to support the Federal Constitution, but they still continue in church fellowship with Scott, Wilson, Pierce Democrats, and sectional Free Soilers. God grant they may soon become consistent and cease feeding such corruption, with such holy emblems as they pretend to use on Sacramental occasions.

Yours for truth and plainness,  
J. T. HIRST.

## CIRCULAR.

TO THE FRIENDS OF PROGRESSION.

DEAR MATRONS:—Will you publish the following letter, and oblige many who are interested in having the plan suggested in it made public?

A movement is now anticipated by many of the progressive of the west, the outlines of which we will state in brief:

A company, composed of as many persons as wish to go, will start early in October, to look through Nebraska and Minnesota, for an unoccupied section of country large enough for a County. This company will do all in their power, to find a location embracing as many natural advantages as they can find. Looking first to the matter of health. Then at quality of soil and timber, proximity to water power, commercial advantages, beauty of scenery etc., etc.

A number of families who wish to live a higher life than they can, scattered as they now are, amongst those who try to crush every effort to improve the individual or the relations which he sustains to others, are making preparation to go to this location early next Spring. Intending to live the highest life which they are prepared for; establishing such relations between each other as their wisdom plainly sanctions. We say to all who wish to associate in communities, that this is the place to find more surely your object; by combining a few families who are all progressed about to one point—who all wish the same kind of life in all essential matters. Several small communities near the same place or different places, being largely in close proximity and working together, as far as economy, equity and humanity should require, might embrace all of the advantages of a large community, and avoid many of its disadvantages. In a large company there would be more difference in the organizations of the individuals who might compose it, than in small ones.—Then it would be harder to harmonize large companies than small ones, even though there was no greater dissimilarity among the individual composing it. At least one community of six or eight families will be commenced soon in the new Co.

Is it not expected that all who go will be communists? We think the larger part of those who will go there will wish to live on separate farms, living somewhat, if not entirely on the Warren plan. Others wish to adopt the principles of equity in their relations with others, to live on separate farms, and go in partnership, with as many as convenient, in library, schools, machinery, &c.

We wish then to bring together as many persons as we can, who love justice and humanity, and progress—persons who feel as much interest in the prosperity, happiness and progress of others as in their own. Who have no creed, constitution, or book to circumscribe their lives, but whose standard of right and duty, is their own interior conception of right and duty.

Persons who would not govern or be governed—nor be led, and who would be neither rich nor poor.

When this class of persons get there they can look around them, and find their place on the progressive scale. Each one can locate in that neighborhood where he finds the most affinity; where he finds the people doing what he wants to do. If any number of persons, who now know each other, and who feel united, wish to, let them come on, and form a family of their own, if they wish to associate in some form of community. Let another company form an equity village. Then let each do as he feels attracted to any of their forms, by separate farms, and form themselves into neighborhoods of say four square miles and have a central house for schools, library, lecture room, &c. Have another building for shops, work house, &c. Let the neighborhood write and get sewing, knitting, pressing and washing machines, to be used at the house as their wisdom shall dictate. They could, we think, profitably unite and buy a threshing machine, hay and straw cutter, and wood saw and the like.

But this particularizing is only suggestive to show what the originators wish to see accomplished. Not that any one will dictate. We wish to see perfect freedom and individuality. Wish for each one to examine closely to find his own place. And then for each neighborhood, group, village or family, to make its own regulations. The plan is for the whole county to join in a union school, store, manufacturing establishments, such as will be required to make the articles needed. Intend to import our own goods through an agent, and thus reduce our store bills more than one hundred percent. We intend to dispense with that great body of useless non-producers which now share the abundance from every neighborhood, without returning anything. Will have no county government to draw from the pockets of working men and women, returning nothing but quarrels, confusion and late leaving with individuals to settle their own difficulties, or to get a few women or men sent down to the facts in the case to do it for them.—Will not disgrace the county with any of those places of darkness and heathenism, such as jails or places of punishment, or degradation of any kind. We do not want to have any drunk making stuff enter to pollute the plan in any shape or for any purpose. We are opposed to land monopoly, as well as all other kinds of monopoly, and would prefer to see any family or body of persons occupy large farms. We have not of forty acres for a family living in isolation a large farm, and ten acres (under cultivation) to the family, for those who live in groups. It is probable much less land will suffice.

The common practice, under the old form, is to get as much land as can be bought neglecting the cultivation of the mind, and doing without the most of the conveniences and comforts of life to effect that silly purpose. Here the aim will be to get the least amount of land that will suffice, and

be satisfied with it. Warren says that one acre to the individual in an equity village is all he would want of the rich lands of the west, if he had the whole world to dispose of.

We wish to attract to this place such persons as are desirous of developing, in harmony, the individual interior and exterior—who will labor to promote universal harmony—such as will, whether it be in eating, drinking, working, talking, building or any thing else do all for the glory (or true development) of man. Such as are tolerant and charitable towards all. Judging persons according to the amount of good they do in the world, and not according to their belief—charitable to those who are undeveloped, feeling that the work for the more advanced to do is to help those up who are below them, instead of trying to ruin their character or of flogging them or sending them to prison or to hell. But progressives are learning to adopt means suited to the ends. And sectarians will not look to such movements for they are going to be saved "by faith alone." They do not look to social reorganization, nor even to temperance, peace, Anti-Slavery, or any other humanitarian movement, to save the world for ignorance, misery and misdirection. We want our earthly home to be better than their heavenly one for they have slaveholders, warriors, drunkards &c., in their heaven. We want a higher class in our confraternity.

We would say to those called spiritualists that after this plan was fully developed it was presented the intelligences which influenced some of the best mediums which we could find, who encourage and cheer us on in the new movement. And we are assured through good clairvoyants and other mediums that Franklin and a large number of other highly developed spirits have been looking up a location for us, and that they have found the place about which they have analyzed the water, atmosphere, and other elements, which we can test only by experience. That they will tell us precisely where it is before the company starts to look up a location. The same intelligences tell us that we should look for ourselves, and not allow even angels to think or see for us, but that they think that we will not regret going to see the place which they direct us to. And then we will select it or not as our reason and observation may dictate. Spirits claim to be impressing the inhabitants of this sphere and leading them on to a higher life (which I believe, and all who are engaged in this movement believe). But aside from this, the whole plan was developed by those who are still in the firm.

We would say to those who are not what is termed spiritualists, that this movement is not designed for such as do, or do not believe in "Spiritualism," but for such as desire harmony, and wish to live temperate, unselfish lives. Adopting the principles of equity, charity and love, in their intercourse with man, with Progressors for their motto. Such surely would not object to having "electricity," "back-brain," or even spirits, it may be, to aid us. But we are fully convinced of the necessity of every one living his own life, but at the same time, counseling the wisdom of others, whether in or out of the form.

Will the Liberator, Spiritual Telegraph, Spiritual Era, Standard, Investigator, Type of the Times, and other papers friendly to progression, please copy?

J. P. DAVIS,  
J. P. LANSLEY.

P. S. Those wishing further particulars relative to the proposed enterprise, can address John Lansley, at this place, or J. P. Davis, at La Porte, Ind., any time in September; after that time at this place.

Economy, Wayne Co., Ind., Aug. 24, 1854.

## DOUGLASS AT HOME.

On Friday last week after much preparation, Senator Douglass appeared before the Chicago audience for his vindication and to secure the endorsement of his policy.

The Mayor, Mr. MILLIKEN, here arose, and stating that Senator Douglass would now speak, hoped that he would be heard in silence; and yet it was the response, such great cheering. It was what the freemen of Chicago desired. Senator Douglass came forward and was received with entire silence; not a cheer, not a sound, was heard to welcome him!

He commenced by saying that he wished to elucidate the principles of the Nebraska Bill. He was satisfied that there was not one among his audience who understood that Bill. (Three hearty and indisputable groans here greeted the orator). The bill had never been published in any of our city papers. (At this most ridiculous and unfounded statement, the audience were convulsed with laughter, and groans. It had however, been published in the Chicago Tribune, and in the Chicago Herald, and there it might be read. Here the audience became ungovernable, and cries of all descriptions rent the air. "Nobody reads that paper." "It would be of no use if they did." Douglass thinks no one but himself knows anything." "Which, subtended for a few moments, only to look out again at some fresh insult.

Three quarters of an hour he was listened to with patience and forbearance; for his speech besides being very brilliant in tone, was insolent and interlarded with a coarse billingsgate and a low vulgarly unbecomable. Groans followed the utterance of every pro-slavery sentiment; hisses, every insult, and when he claimed Chicago as his home, the crowd, as one man, repudiated him, in one indignant cry, as a deceiver and traitor! All this was done without violence, or show of anger, but as a manifestation of earnest men, resolved to stand by the right, without regard to Senatorial claims or Douglass's position.

Says the Tribune:—

"After he had spoken about fifteen minutes, Mayor Milliken again arose and ordered the Police, who were scattered among the crowd, to immediately arrest any person who should throw any missiles. No missiles had been thrown, and the order was generally supposed to have been given in order to intimidate the crowd from expressing their dissent from the pro-slavery sentiment of Douglass. If that was the intention of the order, it certainly failed of accomplishing its object.

After speaking for something more than an hour and finding that the people regarded him very much as the people of the Revolution would have regarded Benedict Arnold, he came among them for the purpose of vindicating his treachery, and that they treated him in pretty much the same way as Arnold would have been treated. Douglass lost his temper, which up to this time he had preserved pretty well, and began to rave, and at the end of an hour, his downfall was complete.

The entire crowd, with the exception of the Body Guard and the Irish backers, who were all present, faced the speaker by the immense numerical superiority of their opponents, were against him, and received his insults, falsehoods and misrepresentations with most terrific groans and hisses. Douglass soon became perfectly transported with rage, and his face assumed that diabolical and sinister expression, so strongly suggestive of the feline face in anger, which is peculiar to him when irritated. He began to denounce the assembly as a mob, and declared "that the tone of it was produced and regulated by the influence of that organ of the Whig and Free Soil parties of the State, the Chicago Tribune. At this, three hearty cheers were given for the Tribune, and the same number of groans for the Press and Times, all of which were afterwards frequently repeated.

Douglass now apparently lost all hopes of modifying the assembly and putting on his hat, faced the crowd, and attempted to rise and bully them into silence. Leaning upon the top rail of the platform, he assumed a B'hoir air, and attempted every art within his scope to accomplish that purpose, but in vain. Thomas Hoynes advanced

and attempted to speak, but Douglass took him by the shoulders, turned him around, and sent him back again; as illustration, we presume, of his remark in the Senate that this was "his fight," and that he wished for no interference.

Towards the close of the scene, Douglass drew a letter from his pocket, and attempted to read it, it purported to be a letter threatening personal violence if he spoke here. It is needless to say that no such letters were ever written, at least by any reliable person here. He denounced the "treacherous" yell, for which he received no lack of groans.

He said, however, that he would not give it up so. That he would speak again to the people, and that they should hear him. He would now leave the stand, and resign it to the mob. He went off with rage, and shaking his fist at the audience. His disappearance from the stand was the signal for a renewed outburst of the most terrific cheers and groans we ever heard, which continued for some moments. Approaches were entertained that the unbearable insults which he had given the citizens might induce him to take to his heels, and personal violence on his way to the hotel, but we were happy to say that nothing of the kind was attempted. His body guard formed in due order, placed the Little Giant in their midst, (little enough now) and lighted by torch bearers, escorted him to his hotel, the Tremont. The crowd and the sides of the streets through which the guard passed, and saluted them with heavy groans, and then followed them to the hotel. Upon arriving there "Little Giant" immediately disappeared, and the crowd, numbering over ten thousand, after amusing themselves with groans for Douglass and cheers for the Tribune, quickly dispersed. At the time we write, 2 o'clock, everything is perfectly quiet.

This ended the vindication of Senator Douglass before the people of Chicago. It cannot be regarded as anything but a complete and humiliating defeat and overthrow of Douglass and his cause, and as a most glorious triumph for the people. No skill, no diplomacy, no expense had been required to get it up, and to have it resulted by fair means or foul, in the endorsement of Douglass by Chicago. Weeks of labor have been spent in its arrangements, and hundreds of dollars have been expended in carrying it out. It was all in vain. The result, the people, whom he professed to represent, rule last night, met without the slightest premeditation, and actuated by one impulse, blew the whole fabric into ruin in an instant.

## OVERLIN ANTI-SLAVERY PLATFORM.

The following preamble and resolutions, adopted at a recent meeting at Oberlin, are respectfully recommended to the friends of the Anti-Slavery Platform.

PREAMBLE.

Recent developments in Congress, and in the country at large, have proven that the contest between Slavery and Freedom, in the U. S., is a war of extermination. Either Slavery must prevail through out the land, or Freedom must be established. Slavery and Freedom are antagonistic principles, between which there can be no harmony, no common interest, no compromise. In effort to divide our country between these conflicting powers, we have no sympathy and no confidence. The time has come when the people of the North should rally and combine to crush the system which rules the spread of Slavery, but to crush the system itself. To do our part towards the accomplishment of this end, we, the people of Oberlin, unite in the following declaration of

PRINCIPLES.

I. American Slavery is a system of unparalleled wickedness. It deprives its victims of every dignity and every right; it undermines the principles of universal liberty; it denies the supreme authority of the Divine law; it openly proclaims the violation of the public faith; it menaces the entire overthrow of liberty, and it aims to establish its dominion over all the western Continent. Therefore, not only sympathy with the slave, the doctrine of human brotherhood, and the principles of government of God, but also the law of self-preservation demands that we seek the destruction of the institution itself.

II. Our war, then, is with Slavery itself, as well as all its usurpations and aggressions. We aim to bring it to an end where it is, as well as to oppose its extension over territory where it is not.—Where we have no political power to assail it directly, we will use all the agencies which may be justly employed, to arouse the nation to a sense of its wickedness, and to induce it to take action which it exposes us. Wherever we have such power, we hold it to be our solemn duty to use it all for the furtherance of liberty and the destruction of slavery throughout the land. In the language of one of our revolutionary fathers, we will "go to the very verge of the question, and if it be necessary, we will study the instrument" anew, to learn what rights and duties it teaches in regard to universal liberty, which the sophistries of slavery may have insidiously concealed.

III. Among the powers which the constitution confers on the General Government for the furtherance of universal liberty, are the following: To prohibit slavery and the slave-trade in the District of Columbia, and in all territories and places under the exclusive jurisdiction of the General Government; to repeal all laws for the rendition of fugitive slaves; to prohibit the conscription of free men of color into the army and navy of the United States; to withdraw totally all government support to slavery, in whatever form, and to use the entire moral power of the Government, at home and abroad, in favor of universal emancipation. We shall therefore hold all those complicit in the perpetration of slavery to be the imperative duty of the General Government to exercise in favor of Universal Liberty; and such exercise we shall always and earnestly demand.

IV. All compromises, ancient and modern, to support slavery, are an agreement to support a system of wickedness; and if it be necessary, we shall bind, (as they never were and never could be,) the nation is released from all obligation to observe them, since the propagandists of slavery have been guilty of the most flagrant violation of their when they have agreed to support slavery. We shall therefore hold all those complicit in the perpetration of slavery to be the imperative duty of the General Government to exercise in favor of Universal Liberty; and such exercise we shall always and earnestly demand.

V. With those, and only those who cordially make the spirit of these principles the basis of their political action, and who will demand of all candidates for office, that they shall have no compromise with slavery, and who will demand of all those who are elected to office, that they shall have no compromise with slavery, we can join in a political organization which shall steadily pursue these ends, till by the union of good men and the blessing of Almighty God "the fathers shall be broken and the slave shall be a man."

Quite an excitement was created among our citizens last Friday by the announcement that the mate and some of the crew of the Old Fellow, had taken a man from this side to the Kentucky side of the river to whip him. Upon inquiring into the matter, they were informed that the fellow was a notorious thief, had been whipping several times for stealing; that he had been lying around with free negroes—"laid down, well men" with them; and that he had persuaded said negroes to attach the boat for wages which they had already received. They were also informed that he had, merely been sent to the Kentucky side to get him out of the way, and not to whip him. Not satisfied with this, several of the citizens got into a skiff, went over, and brought him to this side, and found the tale which had been related to him was all false. It seemed that the fellow, who was a free negro, had been indignantly treated by the boatmen, knocked down with a stick of cordwood and unceremoniously tumbled off the boat. The negro said that he had not received his wages, whereupon John Smith told him to sue the boat; which he did. This was Smith's only offense, and for this the mate, with several of his crew, went to the Stranger's Home, where he was staying, placed a pistol to his head, and brutally dragged him by the hair to the Steamer Old Fellow, during the transfer, administering sundry kicks and cuffs. He was thrown over the guard of the boat, into the yawl, taken to Kentucky, tried to a tree, and severely whipped.

A writ was immediately procured for all concerned, and although awful threats were made in case of an attempt was made to arrest them, the

constable pro tem. Mr. Jim Kennedy, done his duty nobly; and arrested the mate. The boat shored off before any others arrests could be made. The mate was taken before Judge Concoran, and during the absence of the officer to obtain witnesses, he was granted permission to go to the wharf boat, unattended by an officer. He was not slow in taking advantage of this and jumping into a skiff which was waiting for him, he politely wished the bystanders good-day and was soon on the Kentucky side. A yawl was sent for him, and "unmercifully" yall' announced that he was safe on board. The boat went to Paducah.—*Cairo City Times.*

ACCIDENT—SLAVES IN KANSAS.—A despatch in the *Platte Argus*, dated at Kansas on the 21st of July, says that some time in the afternoon of the previous day, Judge Waldeman, in the pursuit of a runaway negro, was attempting to dismount from his horse, discharged his gun, and eight buck and sixteen gauge shot penetrated his body. He died the same night.

TREASURER'S REPORT  
of Money Received at Anniversary.

Benj. Snow,	\$5 00	Ellis Cope,	3 00
Pierce Garrison,	5 00	John L. Smith,	10 00
Era Brannen,	5 00	Kennedy Keene,	10 00
David Galbreath,	5 00	L. Hunter,	5 00
Lewis Morgan,	5 00	Post,	5 00
Jary Saxton,	3 00	B. Moore,	5 00
Oliver Brown,	15 00	L. A. Ashison,	5 00
Alvan Joines,	5 00	Susan Spiker,	1 00
Eljah Whitney,	5 00	O. East,	1 00
H. C. Williamson,	5 00	M. Griffith,	25
M. Bishop,	4 00	D. Bacon,	1 00
Isaac Lines,	3 00	Bacon,	12
T. Ogden,	3 00	Ingelude,	2 00
Wm. Buck,	5 00	J. J. Briggs,	1 00
H. Freese,	5 00	Edwards Bros.,	5 00
A. Ingledue,	5 00	Edwards Bros.,	5 00
R. Ramsden,	1 00	A. Burton,	3 00
J. D. Copeland,	5 00	S. G. Garrison,	5 00
Thomas Donaldson,	5 00	Malcolm Irwin,	2 00
Francis Dutton,	1 00	Malcolm Case,	1 00
Thomas Bentley,	1 00	Stephen Barnaby,	1 00
Wm. Kirk,	6 00	John Coleman,	1 00
J. W. Thomas,	1 00	Henry Thomas,	1 00
Nathan Newport,	1 00	Caroline Hogue,	25
David Strawn,	2 00	Simeon Sharp,	2 00
R. C. Thayer,	1 00	Stephen Wolf,	1 00
Robert Campbell,	1 00	W. H. Garrigue,	1 00
Isaac Johnson,	5 00	C. Briggs,	65
Samuel Irwin,	1 00	Blackwell,	1 00
Joseph Ingram,	1 00	John Briggs,	1 00
J. L. Betts,	3 00	Wm. Holtz,	2 00
Mary Betts,	1 00	Charles Douglas,	1 00
J. H. Hill,	10 00	Elizabeth Young,	5 00
Erastus Case,	2 00	Wm. B. Rogers,	1 00
Charlesman Miller,	5 00	Spencer Heighton,	2 00
Era Burton,	5 00	Samuel Thayer,	2 00
A. Webb,	12 00	Charles Brosius,	1 00
Cash,	25 00	E. L. Lusk,	1 00
J. R. Williams,	25 00	Robert Hill,	1 00
Wm. Buck,	25 00	Edwards Bros.,	1 00
Emmer Entinik,	1 00	Sarah Heighton,	5 00
Wm. Eastman,	1 00	Fanny Lane,	1 00
Cash,	50 00	Meredith, Jr.,	1 00
J. L. Buck,	1 00	Mrs. Skinner,	1 00
E. Sharpless,	2 00	Mrs. Church,	50
O. H. Griffin,	2 00	Mrs. Griffith,	1 00
Isaac Brooks,	5 00	Ann Pearson,	2 00
John Smith,	5 00	Wm. Hovey,	1 00
Wm. Watson,	5 00	Hovey,	1 00
Benj. Bown,	20 00	Cash,	35
Ellis Cope,	5 00	T. McCarroll,	2 00
Joseph Hargis,	2 00	L. Brooks,	2 00
Samuel Irwin,	5 00	Mary White,	1 50
A. M. Clement,	15 00	Mary J. Johnson,	5 00
Alisa Erwin,	5 00	Mary J. Francis,	2 00
Sarah Randolph,	2 00	Debrill,	1 00
Ann Harris,	5 00	Robinson,	1 00
Oliver White,	5 00	Brown,	5 00

Persons who have paid money, and do not find it acknowledged, are requested to inform the Treasurer, directly.

J. McMillan, Treasurer.

## Receipts for the Bugle for the week ending Sept. 6.

Chesman Miller, Brookville,	2,00-43
William Meredith, Berlin,	1,50-45
E. Borton, Randolph,	1,50-21
Wm. Buck, Brookville,	2,00-34
Anna T. Hoover, Crofton,	1,00-40
Era Brannen, Linaville,	1,50-54
S. H. Case, Randolph,	1,50-58
Catharine Wolfe, Marlboro,	2,37-79
Henry Hook,	3,50-403
George Clapsaddle, Alliance,	3,00-295

## Meetings.

## SPECIAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

In accordance with a vote passed at the annual meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society, in New York, in May last, its Executive Committee hereby give notice that a special meeting of the Society will be held in SYRACUSE, N. Y., on Friday and Saturday, Sept. 29 and 30, (commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., to which all who deplore the existence of Slavery in our country are cordially invited, whatever may be their views as to the best mode of effecting the overthrow of this terrible system of wrong and outrage. Our platform is free to all who choose to stand upon it—to slaveholders and their apologists, as well as to those who are for the immediate liberation of all in bondage—as we believe our cause to be holy and inviolable, our principles eternal and immutable, and our measures wise and effective. Wherein we err, either in sentiment or action, we desire to be enlightened; hence, "free discussion" is our motto. To the true and uncompromising friends of liberty, we need not make any urgent appeal, to secure their cheering presence and valuable counsel, as far as practicable, at the approaching meeting. They know what the crisis demands, will remember their obligations, and be prompt in the discharge of their duties. But we strongly solicit the attendance of such as are yet only partially interested in the subject, or who have yet to learn what connection the North sustains to the South in relation to Slavery, or who imagine that, individually, they have no responsibility whatever for the continuance of that "sum of villainies" in our otherwise favored land. The struggle in which we are engaged is neither sectional nor complexional, but broad as the whole country, relating to MAN as distinguished from the brute, and seeking the liberty and happiness of all classes.

Distinguished speakers from various parts of the country will be present; and the proverbial hospitality of the liberty-loving citizens of Syracuse will be extended, to the extent of the ability, to such as may come from a distance.

In behalf of the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President,

WENDELL PHILLIPS, } Secretaries.

SYDNEY H. GAY, }

## OHIO YEARLY MEETING OF PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS.

An invitation is given to all persons, irrespective of creeds or opinions, to meet with the Ohio Yearly Meeting of Progressive Friends, the last seventh day of ninth mo., (30th of Sept., 1854.) at Salem, to freely examine man's condition, and take such measures as shall tend to promote and develop him in his relations to the temporal and spiritual universe.

## ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS.

The Western Anti-Slavery Society have determined to hold a series of Conventions in Northern Ohio, under their LARGE TENT.

Lowellville, " " " 9th " 10th  
" " " " " 16 & 17th  
" " " " " 23 & 24th  
Sullivan, Saturday and Sunday,  
And at such other places as may be thought practicable, hereafter.

C. C. Burleigh, L. B. Griffing, James Barnaby, Charles and Josephine Griffing, with other speakers will be in attendance at the Sunday Meetings, and will hold meetings through the week intervening between the large meetings, at such places as may be determined upon by consultation with friends in attendance.

C. C. Burleigh, with others, will also hold meetings at Alliance, Monday, September 4th.

New Castle, Pa., Thursday and Friday, 7-8.  
Warren, Monday and Tuesday Sept. 11-12.  
Garrettsville, Thursday, Sept. 12.

Hiram, Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 13-14.  
L. B. Griffing, Twinsburg, Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 18th and 19th.

James Barnaby, Charles and Josephine Griffing, Solon, Monday, September 18th;  
Berksville, Tuesday, " 19th;  
Hinkley Wednesday, " 20th;  
Litchfield, Thursday and Friday, Sept. 21 and 22.

C. C. BURLEIGH.  
Chagrin Falls, Monday, September 18th;  
Cleveland, Tuesday, " 19th;  
Olmsted Falls, Wednesday " 20th;  
Oberlin, Thursday, " 21st;  
Wellington, Friday, " 22d;

James Barnaby and L. B. Griffing, will hold meetings at Fowler, Wednesday and Thursday, September 13-14.

## THE FIFTH CINCINNATI ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.

Will be held at the Masonic Hall the first week of November next, and its managers would earnestly call the attention of all those who value Freedom for themselves, and are conscious of the bold encroachments of the Slave Power upon all we have hitherto considered secure and valuable, to aid in this annual effort to raise means for the overthrow of American Slavery. Our members have always been few, and although several who have hitherto labored with us have removed, we look with confidence to the increased interest felt in our cause in the city, to find their places made good to us, and our Bazaar made more productive than ever before, and we again ask all who have homes and anything to love in them, to remember those who have nothing which may not at any moment be wrested from them, and to send us something for our fair, as God has prospered them. Let such pour into this channel whatever of their abundance they can best spare, and we will convert it into money. We have always found ready sale for Tin, Wooden and China ware and wish we could have much more of it. Hardware and all kinds of household furnishings are eagerly sought—shoes, brushes, soap, candles, starch, coal, fancy and dry goods, caps, boxes. Produce of all kinds has never been supplied to fill the demand. We trust our friends will begin now to prepare themselves for the sale, and that we shall receive contributions from sources we may never before have known of. Are there none in this great city whose hearts are better than their laws, from whom we may receive 5, 10 or 20 dollars to aid us in our preparations? Our hearts and lives are devoted to this cause, and none need greater securities that what they give shall be faithfully appropriated.

SARAH ORIS ERNST, ELIZABETH T. COLEMAN,  
KEZABH ERNST, MARY MANN,  
JULIA HARRWOOD, MARY DEGRAU.

## CONVENTION IN PHILADELPHIA.

In accordance with a vote passed at the adjournment of the WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION held in Cleveland, Ohio, in October 1853—the fifth annual National Convention will be held in Philadelphia, commencing on the 18th of October, and continuing through the two succeeding days.

The subjects which will come under discussion in this Convention, as in the preceding ones, will be the EQUAL RIGHTS OF WOMAN, to all the advantages of Education, Literary, Scientific and Artistic; full equality in all business avocations and industrial pursuits, commercial and professional; briefly all the rights which may pertain to her as a citizen, religious civil and political.



## Miscellaneous.

## ECONOMY IN FOOD.

At least one half of the world do not know the meaning of the words at the head of this article. "Economy in food," they would say with a stare, "what do you mean? I must buy bread, and I get a precious little loaf for a shilling, but I can't get any bigger ones. I can't do without meat, and that is awful dear; only think, eighteen pence a pound for beef and mutton! As for lamb, why, poor folks cannot touch that; but I must have meat for I am a hard working man, and I can't eat meat all the time without potatoes to fill up, and who ever heard of such a price as they are now? and cabbage, and all such things, is just as dear. I should like to see your economy if you had to buy food for a family."

So you should, so you may, if you will come where we eat. We believe that a man can work hard, and yet eat no meat. Certainly there is no need of his making a perfect carnivorous animal of himself, and he can eat meat without running every day to the butcher to get it fresh. Hard-working farmers eat salt beef and pork, and seldom touch fresh meat except at the annual butchering times. It is not good economy for a poor man to buy fresh meat at any time.

As for potatoes, nine-tenths of them at this time, in this city, are not wholesome food, and they are the dearest articles that are sold for the sustenance of man. The price that old potatoes are retailed at is equal to five cents a pound, and those from Bermuda eight cents, and the little, watery, precocious, unhealthy things, called "new potatoes," are sold at a price equal to twelve cents per pound. At the same time, good family flour is sold for six cents, and very good body crisco, "what a dreadful price!" But there is cheaper food than that; not only more economical, but more healthy, particularly for a change of diet. One thing is the various preparations of Indian corn—the poorest of all the most palatable food as far as the stomach is almost spoiled by it. Then there is the article known as the South and West, where it is extensively used, under the name of hominy. Here it is called samp, and is sold at about \$2.50 per bushel, and one bushel is worth more than four bushels of potatoes. It is a good, palatable, wholesome, economical food. But there is a more generally acceptable article called hominy here, at the West, grits. The first is hulled corn, the grain left nearly whole; the latter is hulled corn, cracked into grains about the size of bird-seed shot, or coarse gunpowder. It sells for three and three and a half cents a bushel. Both are cooked by soaking and slow boiling by hours, in clear water, and when eaten as a substitute for vegetables with meat, are seasoned with salt and a very little butter. Both are very good with meat gravy, or with sugar or molasses, are the cheapest articles of food in New York, and children should be allowed a free use of them upon the score of economy.

Another article is the kiln dried sweet corn, which, though more expensive than either of the two preceding articles, is nevertheless more economical than meat, potatoes, cabbage, and all sorts of green fresh food in market, and it is acceptable to almost every palate that appreciates corn, when in the roasting ear.

Another cheap wholesome food is wheat grits. At present, owing to the advance in grain, this preparation is higher than common, but cheaper than flour, and more healthy.

All these preparations of economical food are made by the North American Phalanx, and we believe also by Hecker very largely, and of course sold to somebody that knows how to live in this city.

Dry beans and peas are also articles that should enter much more into the consumption of a study economy in food. We believe that a dollar's worth of either would go further than six dollars' worth of fresh meat, or ten dollars' worth of potatoes.

Rice is another economical article of food, and when mixed with sugar, particularly so. You had better feed a hungry beggar upon a pudding, than the cheapest fresh meat that you can buy.

Eggs, even at the usual high prices, are cheaper than butcher's meat, and, as with rice, if you add sugar to them, you will be able to feed a hungry family far more economically than you are doing at present. We might continue our list of economical articles of food, but we have no faith in working a reform, because mankind have got so wedded to that old round of bread, meat, and potatoes, that they do not appear to know and much more do anything else. Yes, they do one thing more; they grumble at the high prices of their favorite food, and yet keep right along the same old beaten track made by folly, and traveled by her votaries. N. Y. Tribune.

## THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.

The last number of Blackwood contains a letter from its English contributor in Madrid, from which we take the following extract in regard to the Spanish Queen:

Twenty years ago, more than one-half of Spain flew to arms to defend against the remaining portion of the nation, the declared questionable rights of an infant prince, whose claim to the crown owed its strength and supporters to her association with the idea of a free and constitutional government, for whose maintenance her mother pledged herself. After a sanguinary war, her party triumphed; the "innocent Isabel," as her subjects then called the child, for whom they had cheerfully made vast sacrifices, and freely vowed over their blood, was seated—firmly, as then appeared—upon her father's throne; and Spain, long distracted by intestine strife, hoped for tranquility, progress, and prosperity. It was but a dream. The child-queen had scarcely reached womanhood, after a stormy minority, troubled by frequent insurrections and incessant intrigues, when she began wilfully to estrange the affection and respect her subjects were so well disposed to entertain towards her. Selfish and indifferent to their welfare, dissolute in private conduct, and, latterly, a scarcely disguised intention of imposing upon them a rule as despotic as that to escape from which they had fought in her favor, and made her their queen, are the efficacious means she employed to alienate her subjects, and to render her name hateful and detested. The commencement of her unpopularity was unquestionably her licentious life. Although the world has obtained some inkling of her improprieties through newspapers and other channels, it has yet no idea to what an extent they have been carried; but in Spain, it is well known to everybody. I do not echo mere gossip or untrustworthy reports, when I tell you that the excesses that have been shared in by the present Queen of Spain find no parallel except in the annals of the Orleans Regency, and of the reign of the Fifteenth Louis.

To gratify her vicious propensities, the daughter of Ferdinand VII. (well worthy of her sire), has not scrupled to associate with men and women of low birth and station, whose companionship alone is disgraceful to one in her exalted condition. In a small capital like Madrid, containing an idle and scandal-loving population, everything becomes known. It would not appear, indeed, as if very great precautions were taken to conceal the conduct which the queen ought to have known sink her fathoms deep in her subjects' estimation. For it is to be observed, and history shows it, that Spaniards, however great the misgovernment they submitted to, have never patiently tolerated profligacy on the part of the females of the royal family. Nor do they now. Sullen silence on the part of the people, when the queen drives abroad, and a resolute holding aloof on the part of the more respectable portion of the aristocracy, sufficiently mark the nation's disesteem. When first this unfortunate princess abandoned the limits of propriety, the disorder of her conduct was flagrant. With the last two years, or thereabouts, she has attached herself to one favorite, who assumed great ascendancy over her, and whose ambitious aspirations, real or rumored, have more than once excited public indignation.

Considering her mother's shameful neglect of her education, and the disastrous intrigues, in which she was ensnared by the vilest favorites, the Spanish nation might perhaps have been disposed to close its eyes to a certain extent to this liaison, had it been conducted with decorum, and had the object of her majesty's preference kept strictly aloof from politics. But the last two years, or thereabouts, she has attached herself to one favorite, who assumed great ascendancy over her, and whose ambitious aspirations, real or rumored, have more than once excited public indignation.

By the courtesy of Messrs. Mann, Veil & Co., and the gentleman in their office, we were yesterday shown the results of the enterprise, as far as they have been revealed, and a melancholy story they tell.

The coin which has been obtained from the wreck is partly American and partly French. Some \$1,200, in bright American gold and lesser pieces, was deposited in the Hollister Bank, and about the same amount in gold, which has been burned and discolored, but without loss in value, completes the tale of perfect coins rescued thus far. By far the greater amount of treasure is probably contained in the unshaped masses of metal which have been taken from the mud and ash of the wreck. The same amount in gold, which has been burned and discolored, but without loss in value, completes the tale of perfect coins rescued thus far.

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known. Many things are doubtless exaggerated—many false reports spread; but they pass away and are forgotten whilst the truth remains. It is true—an undeniable truth, that a young chivalry, officer by the name of Arana is all-powerful in court, where he has introduced a number of his own friends, and established a sort of *colerie* or *camorra*, that surrounds and influences the queen.

It is true, that applicants for court favor know of no surer channel by which to obtain their wishes than that of this young man; that aspirants to power—I mean to the highest offices of the State, to the ministry and the presidency of the council—do not scruple (such is the corruption of this country, and the villainy of its public men) to seek his society, to flatter him, and to make him their intimate companion, and continually to show themselves with him in public places; and that some of the ministers now in power, do not think it beneath their personal dignity, or that of their personal dignity, or that of their office, to retain places by deferring to this person, and to avail themselves of his influence and intercession to carry, in high quarters, points which they otherwise might have to abandon. The ascendancy acquired by this favorite over his sovereign is hardly perilous, and may ultimately prove fatal to the Bourbon dynasty in Spain. It is not surprising that the daughter of Ferdinand VII. and of Queen Christina, (who, although once suited her purpose to assume the mask of liberal principles, has repeatedly proved herself a despot as hearty and disposed to absolutism, and form plans for getting rid of those constitutional trammels which she considers an offence to her sovereignty. When the late Duke of Parma was on a visit to Madrid a few months ago, he said to his royal cousin, who was accompanied by his random scatterbrain mode of talking and acting:—They tell me you have still got some remains of old fashioned usages here—elections, and chambers and things of that kind. Why do not give them all a kick over (pantofles), and be mistress in your own house? The queen greatly relished such a jest, which was perfectly in accordance with her secret inclinations, and with the plans she has long to carry out as soon as opportunities offer.

Her absolutist tendencies are stimulated by the favorite, who was brought up with Pozuela, the present Captain-General of Cuba and his brother, and who, like them, has a strong leaning to a despot government. The Spaniards know this, and detest the favorite accordingly.

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mouth is not more than three or four feet in diameter, but enlarges as you descend like an inverted funnel, the descent being perpendicular to the whole distance. Mr. J. descended some sixty-four or sixty-five feet, when he came to the bottom of a spacious chamber, from which several passages led off in various directions. These passages are sufficiently large to admit a four horse wagon. On arriving at the bottom, says Mr. J., and taking an upward view, the scene is truly appalling. Large, jagged rocks seem ready to tumble down upon your head, and so terrific is the sight that a universal tremor imperceptibly creeps over the whole system. This cavern does not seem to be inhabited by any living being save a race of *cheimera* (the common bat) which infest these regions by millions, and for some time we saw the winged messengers of Pluto. They uttered a horrid cry and seemed disposed to dispute the right of the unwelcome and curious adventurer. We learn that Prof. J. intends making a more minute examination of this wonderful cave.

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